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ABSTRACT

In June of 1971 and of 1972, the New York State Department of Education's Division of Teacher Education and Certification, in cooperation with the Department's Information Center, undertook a survey of direct in-service expenditures by local school districts. Seven hundred and one of the state's 735 operating school districts (New York City and certain very small districts were excluded) were asked to supply the local, categorical, and direct Federal in-service expenditures for their districts during the 1970-71 and 1971-72 school years. Eighty-five percent of the districts responded both years. Of those, 65% reported expending funds for in-service education over the 2-year period, and 35% reported no in-service expenditures either year. Results are broken down in terms of source of funds for in-service education by population served (classroom teachers or other professional staff) and percentage of total approved operating expenditures used for in-service activities according to geographical region within the State. Less than 0.05% of the total operating expenditures was spent on the maintenance and improvement of professional staff. The amount of money spent on in-service growth was found to have little relationship to the amount of money that a region commands. There appeared to be no relationship between the numbers of professional staff regionally and the in-service monies allocated for their training. (DDO)

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LOCAL AND CATEGORICAL INSERVICE EXPENDITURES in NEW YORK STATE

1970-71 and 1971-72

prepared by S. Levin and M. Van Ryn

SP 007 873

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SUMMARY FACTS

EXTENT OF THE SURVEY:

100% of New York State Districts outside of New York City were surveyed as to their inservice expenditures over a two year period.

85% of the districts responded both years.

65% of the districts responding reported funds expended for inservice education over the two year period of the survey.

35% of the districts responding reported no inservice expenditures either year of the survey.

RESPONDING DISTRICTS REPRESENTED:

FOUR BILLION SEVEN HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS in Approved Operating Expenditures over the two years.

RESULTS SHOW:

LESS THAN FIVE ONE-HUNDREDTHS OF ONE PERCENT of the FOUR BILLION DOLLARS was spent on the maintenance and improvement of professional staff.

INSERVICE EDUCATION EXPENDITURES
IN NEW YORK STATE[1]
1970-71 and 1971-72

In June of 1971 and of 1972, the Division of Teacher Education and Certification in cooperation with the Department's Information Center on Education undertook a survey of direct inservice expenditures by local school districts. Seven hundred and one of the State's 735 operating school districts were asked to supply the local, categorical and direct Federal inservice expenditures of their districts during the 1970-71 and the 1971-72 school years. In the first year, the data request also asked that expenditures be allocated by population served--classroom teacher or other professional staff member. In the second year, exact numbers of professional staff served in each of the two categories were solicited. Parametric definitions of these groups and of other survey parameters accompanied each questionnaire (see glossary).

While 696 districts responded to the 1971-72 survey as opposed to 595 districts the first year, data presented in this report are restricted to the 594 districts for which two years of responses are available. They comprise approximately 85% of the districts surveyed.

TALBE I

Two Year Summary of Responses

Response	Number of Districts	% of Districts
Inservice Expenditures Reported Both Years	231	39%
1970-71 Expenditures Only	82	14%
1971-72 Expenditures Only	70	12%
No Inservice Expenditures Either Year	211	35%
TOTAL	594	100%

[1]Excluded from the survey were New York City, the State's eleven institutional districts and districts with fewer than eight teachers.

DISTRICTS REPORTING INSERVICE EXPENDITURES: Sixty-five percent of responding districts reported inservice expenditures (Table I) over the two year period. Less than half of that number (43%) met the inservice needs of professional staff solely from local funds. Nine percent used only extra-district monies--categorical and/or Direct Federal funds. The rest (48%) provided inservice opportunities through a combination of locally appropriated funds with categorical and/or direct Federal monies. Table II categorizes responses of those 383 districts reporting inservice expenditures according to source of funds and to population for which activities were reported.

TABLE II

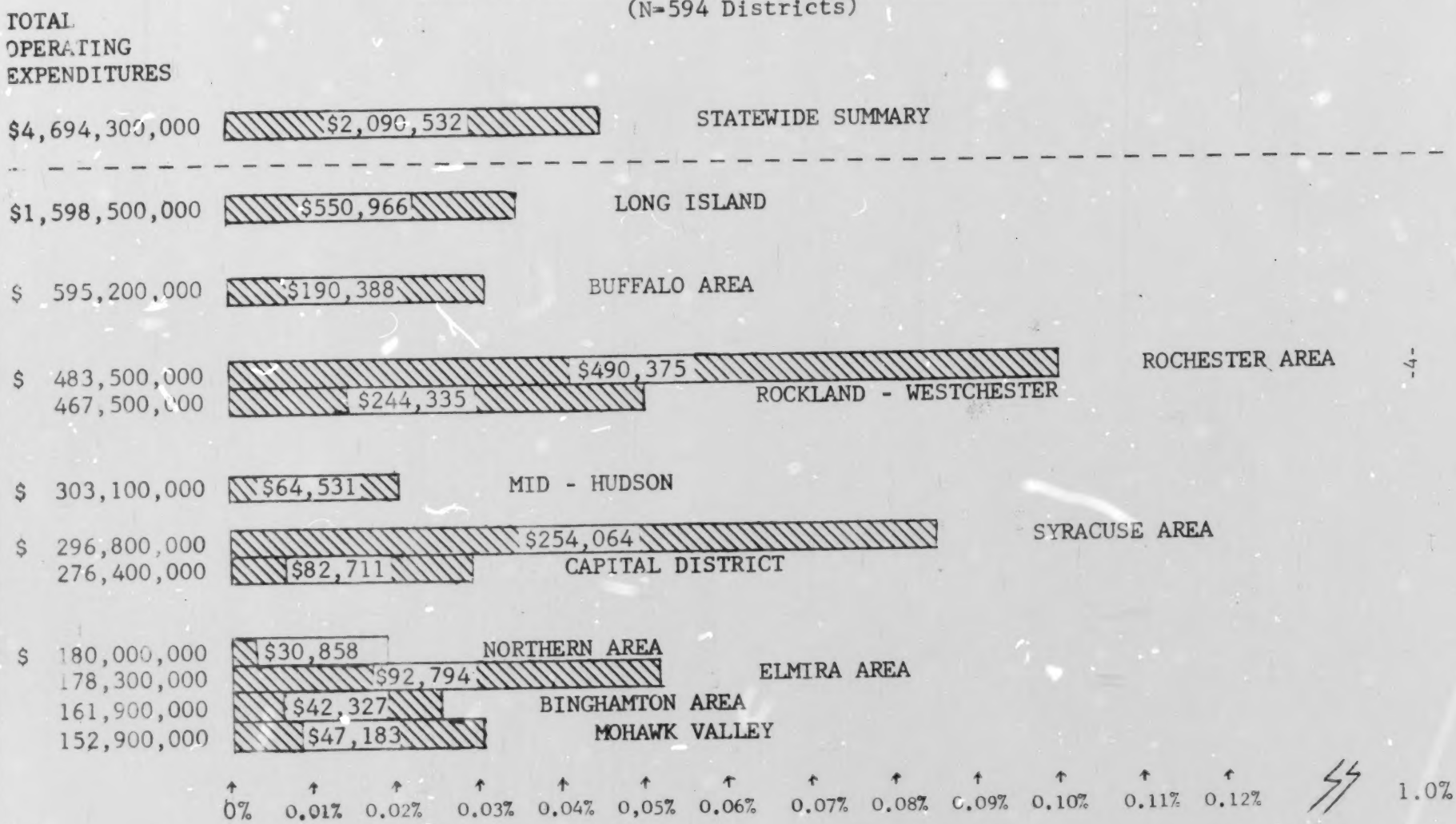
Sources of Inservice Districts' Funds
by Population Served

SOURCE OF INSERVICE FUNDS	NUMBER OF DISTRICTS REPORTING EXPENDITURES FOR INSERVICE ACTIVITIES FOR			TOTAL DISTRICTS
	CLASSROOM TEACHERS	OTHER PROFESSIONAL STAFF	BOTH GROUPS	
LOCAL FUNDS	82	2	82	166
CATEGORICAL and/or DIRECT FEDERAL FUNDS	18	2	12	32
LOCAL, CATEGORICAL and/or DIRECT FEDERAL FUNDS	64	-	121	185
TOTAL DISTRICTS	164	4	215	383

GRAPH I

TWO-YEAR SUMMARY

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL APPROVED OPERATING EXPENDITURES
USED FOR INSERVICE GROWTH OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS
(N=594 Districts)

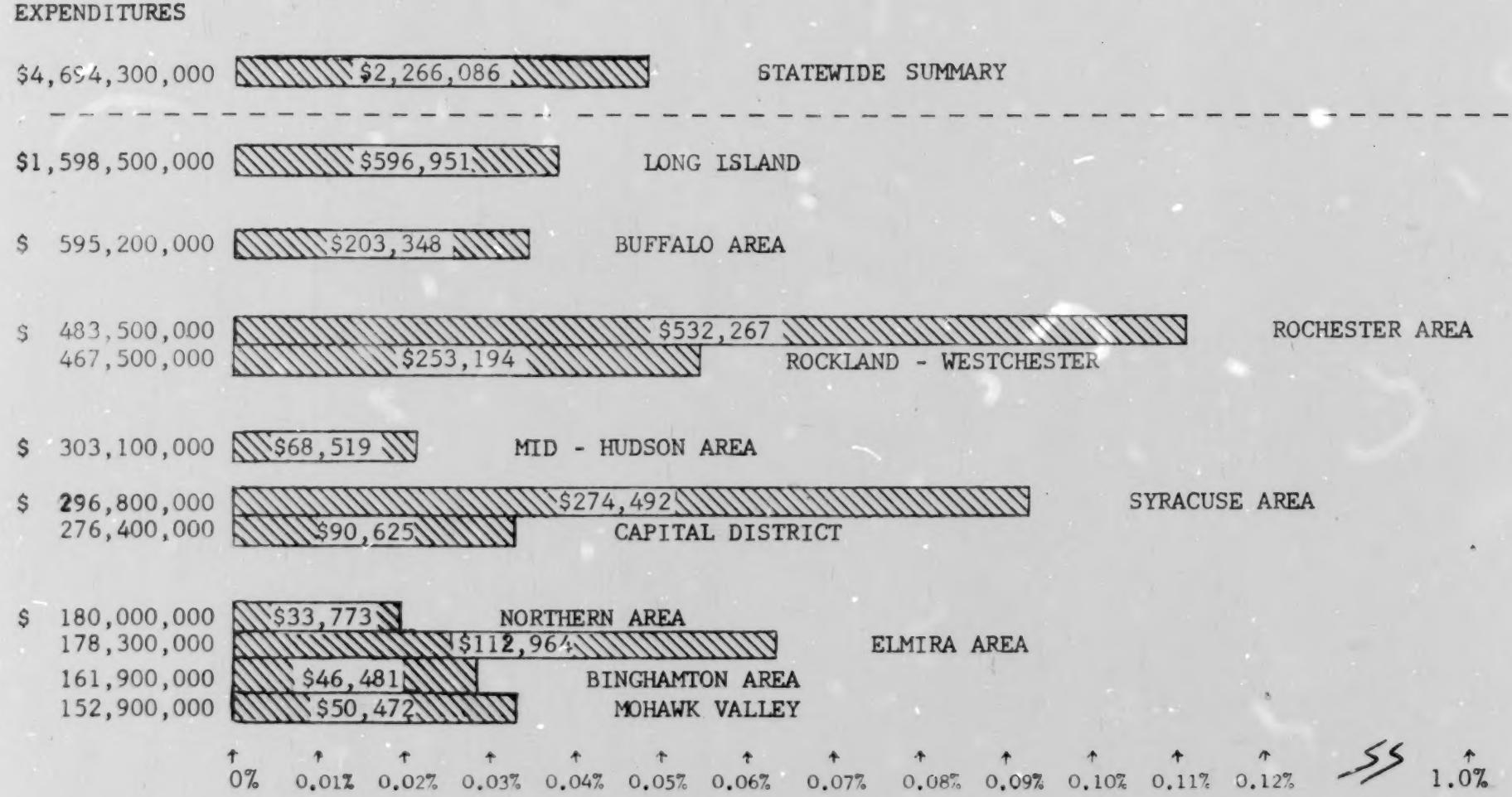


PERCENTAGE OF T.O.E. EXPENDED ON INSERVICE ACTIVITIES

GRAPH II

TWO-YEAR SUMMARY

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL APPROVED OPERATING EXPENDITURES
USED FOR INSERVICE GROWTH OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF
(N=594 Districts)



PERCENTAGE OF T.O.E. EXPENDED ON INSERVICE ACTIVITES

Over the two year period, 44% of the expending districts limited their inservice dollars to a single segment of their professional staff: 43% to classroom teachers; 1% to "Other Professional Staff" (see glossary). The majority expending inservice funds (56%) did so to the benefit of both classroom and non-classroom professional personnel.

Expressed as percentages of total responding districts (594 districts rather than just the 383 districts reporting expenditures), the two year summary shows:

- 36% provided funds for both classroom and non-classroom personnel.
- 28% provided funds exclusively for classroom teachers.
- 1% provided funds exclusively for Other Professional Staff.
- 35% provided no funds for Inservice Education.

LOCAL INSERVICE EXPENDITURES: Graphs I and II summarize inservice expenditures in relation to the two years' sum total of approved operating expenditures[2] (see glossary) of responding districts within each geographical region. The graphs arrange regions in ascending order according to the total operating expenditures (T.O.E.) represented.

The two-year Statewide T.O.E. of responding districts as indicated in the graphs, was $4,694,300,000 (approximately 85% of the T.O.E. possible). Less than five one-hundredths of one percent of these funds were expended for the inservice growth of professional staff (graph II). Over 92% of this five one-hundredths of one percent (graph I) funded inservice opportunities for classroom teachers only. The funds ($175,554) used for inservice development of "Other Professional Staff" are too insignificant to graph. Statewide, they account for less than one one-hundredth of districts' T.O.E. expenditures; regionally, they account for one one-hundredth of one percent of T.O.E. expenditures in only three regions: Elmira, Rochester, and Syracuse.

Graph III, a simplification of Graph II, highlights the lack of relationship between Total Approved Operating Expenditures and local inservice expenditures. Among the first four regions graphed (with one hundred fifty to two hundred million dollars in Total Approved Operating Expenditures), Region 4, with the largest T.O.E., spends the smallest percentage on inservice education, while Region 3 which spends the highest percentage within the group exceeds the percentage expenditures of six of the eight succeeding regions, all of which have larger T.O.E.'s. In the second group of regions ($275-352 million), the region expending the least again has the largest T.O.E. In the third group ($450-500 million), both Regions 8 and 9 spend a higher percentage of their Total Operating Expenditures on inservice than do either of the two regions above them on the scale--the largest of which has a T.O.E. better than triple either of theirs.

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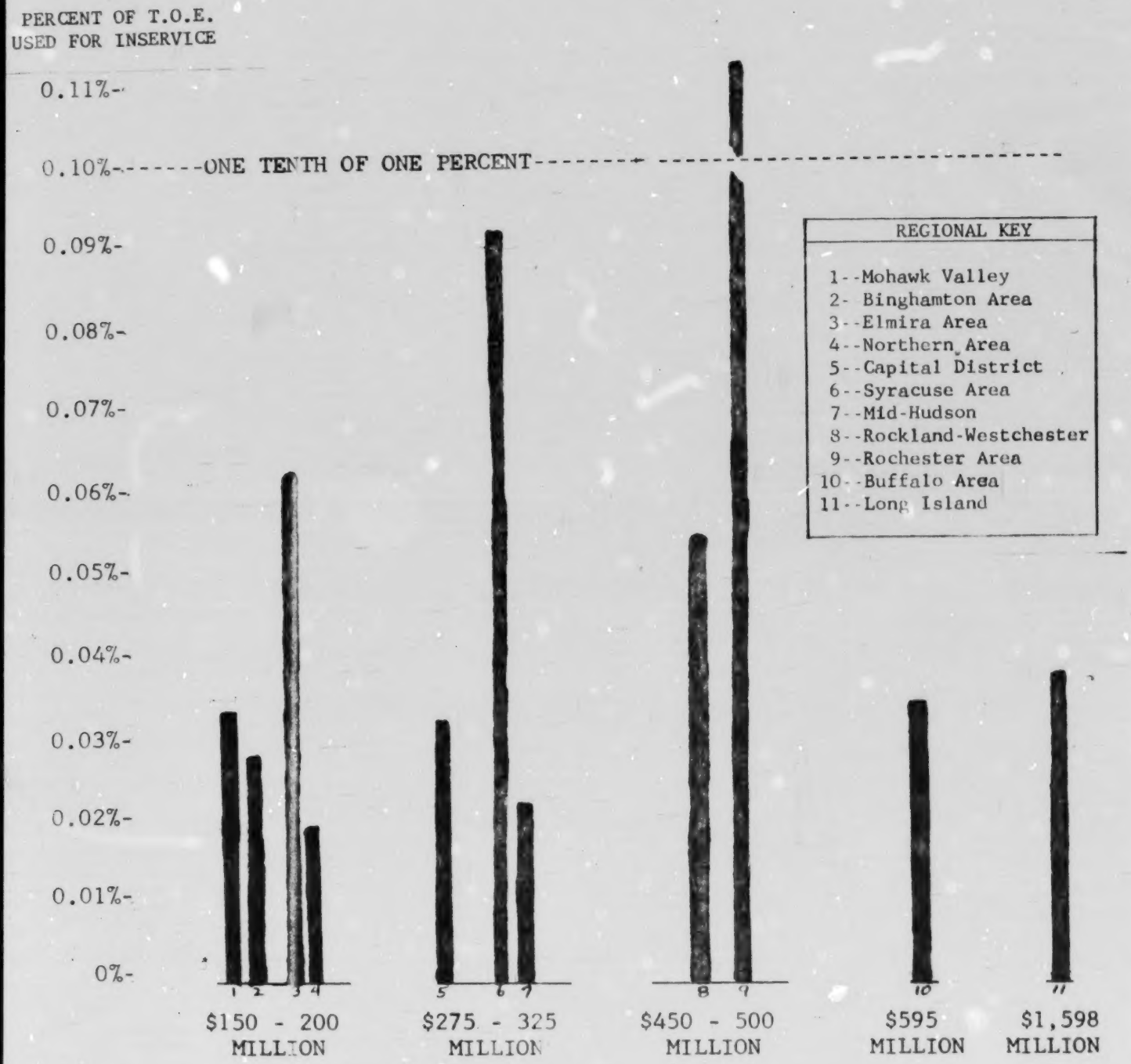
[2]Rounded to nearest one hundred thousand dollars.

GRAPH III

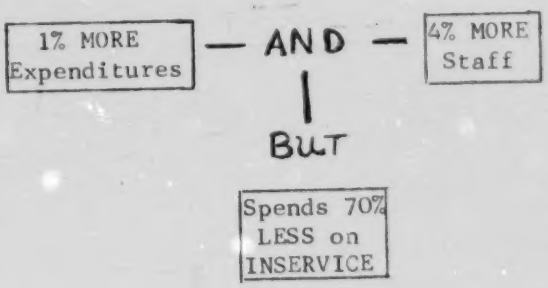
COMPARISON OF TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES
TO INSERVICE EXPENDITURES
by Region



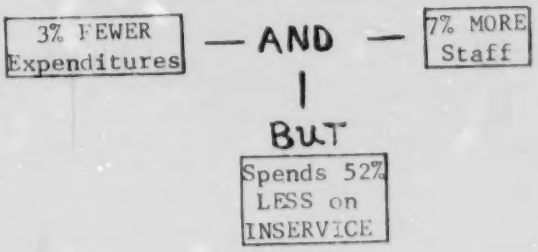
Apparently, the amount of money spent on inservice growth has little relationship to the amount of money that a region commands. Nor does there appear to be a relationship between the numbers of professional staff regionally and the inservice monies allocated for their training. In Table III, which compares both the T.O.E. and staff of the three "Big Spender" regions to their nearest neighbors in terms of T.O.E., the comparsion regions average four to eight percent more full-time professional staff than the comparable base regions, yet, despite more staff (and in two cases a larger T.O.E.), the Northern Region spends 70% less than Elmira on inservice education, Rockland-Westchester spends 52% less than the Rochester Area, and the Mid-Hudson Region spends 75% less than the Syracuse Area.

TABLE III
Percentage Comparsion of
Regions with Comparable T.O.E.

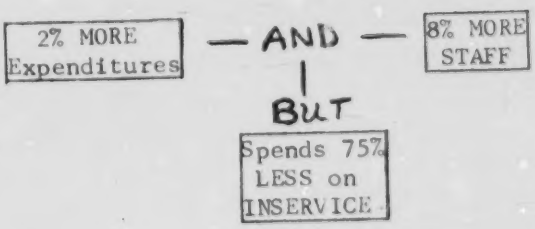
Compared to the ELMIRA AREA, The NORTHERN REGION HAS:



Compared to the ROCHESTER AREA, ROCKLAND-WESTCHESTER has:



Compared to the SYRACUSE AREA, The MID-HUDSON AREA has:



EXTRA-DISTRICT MONIES. Table IV represents a regional summary of categorical funds (see glossary) used for staff development over the two year period.

TABLE IV

Categorical Funds* For
Inservice Education Allocated
By Region

Region	CATEGORICAL FUNDS* USED FOR INSERVICE 1970-71	1971-72	Total
Mohawk Valley	$ 25,500	$ 16,000	$ 41,500
Binghamton Area	18,900	19,00	35,900
Elmira Area	48,800	22,00	70,800
Northern	11,600	1,200	12,800
Capital District	23,400	4,200	27,600
Syracuse Area	92,900	168,700	261,600
Mid Hudson	25,200	16,000	41,200
Rockland-Westchester	14,500	29,500	44,000
Rochester Area	266,100	11,200	277,300
Buffalo Area	343,900	22,400	366,300
Long Island	66,800	56,000	122,800
STATEWIDE	$937,600	$366,200	$1,303,800

*Rounded to the nearest one hundred dollars.

While the over one million dollars reported in the Table represent what at first appears to be a hefty addition to the local fund expenditures,

it must be noted that:

1. Only 29% of the survey districts report utilizing such funds for inservice in 1970-71.

2. Only 17% of the survey districts report utilizing such funds for inservice in 1971-72.

3. Over $600,000 of the monies shown were shared by the cities of Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse.

It should further be noted that:

1. Total categorical inservice funds in 1970-71 were two and one-half times the 1971-72 funds.

2. Only three regions reported increased inservice dollars in the second year.

3. The remainder of the regions reported less money--in five regions, considerably less money.

Although reporting districts were not asked to identify the programmatic sources of extra-district monies, it is not unreasonable to assume that a large portion of the funds reported in Table IV were part of funds apportioned according to population. Accepting this assumption, either a number of population centers lost more than half of their school age children in a year, or inservice staff training, in practice, is being viewed as increasingly insignificant in implementing categorically aided programs in the schools of this state.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following definitions were used in gathering the data cited.

INSERVICE ACTIVITY:	Planned activity involving the workshop or study group approach, whose purpose is the instructional improvement of professional staff members. Specifically excluded from consideration are curriculum development; faculty meetings; sabbatical leaves.
INSERVICE EXPENDITURES:	Monies directly expended for inservice activities such as those described above. Included are stipend and substitute support ancillary to inservice activities; Excluded is the cost of salary credit granted to individuals for completion of inservice activities.
CLASSROOM TEACHER:	Professional staff member who, regardless of subject specialty, spends more than 50 percent of his time in classroom instruction of students.
OTHER PROFESSIONAL STAFF:	Professional staff members such as librarians, psychologists, guidance counselors, and other professionals who devote more than 50 percent of their time to non-teaching duties.
LOCAL FUNDS:	District funds derived from local sources or regular basic State aid.
CATEGORICAL FUNDS:	Monies received by the local district in support of special State and/or Federally aided programs not included in regular basic State aid (e.g., Urban Education, Racial Imbalance, ESEA I, etc).
DIRECT FEDERAL FUNDS:	Monies received by the local district directly from the Federal government and used to support inservice activities.
TOTAL APPROVED OPERATING EXPENSES: (T.O.E.)	Operating expenses for the day-to-day operation of the school. Not included are: expenses for building construction, transportation for pupils, expenditures made to purchase services from a board of cooperative educational services or county vocational education and extension board, tuition payments to other districts and expenses for programs which do not conform to law or regulation.

COUNTIES INCLUDED IN EACH GEOGRAPHIC REGION

Binghamton

Broome County
Chenango County
Delaware County
Otsego County

Buffalo

Cattaraugus County
Chautauqua County
Erie County
Niagara County

Capital District

Albany County
Re..sselaer County
Saratoga County
Schenectady County
Schoharie County
Warren County
Washington County

Elmira

Allegany County
Chemung County
Schuyler County
Steuben County
Tioga County
Tompkins County

Long Island

Nassau County
Suffolk County

Mid-Hudson

Columbia County
Dutchess County
Greene County
Orange County
Putnam County
Sullivan County
Ulster County

Mohawk Valley

Fulton County
Hamilton County
Herkimer County
Montgomery County
Oneida County

Northern

Clinton County
Essex County
Franklin County
Jefferson County
Lewis County
St. Lawrence County

Rochester

Genesee County
Livingston County
Monroe County
Ontario County
Orleans County
Seneca County
Wayne County
Wyoming County
Yates County

Rockland-Westchester

Rockland County
Westchester County

Syracuse

Cayuga County
Cortland County
Madison County
Onondaga County
Oswego County